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TERMS.

## KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Lindsey, on Satur lay.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following as a sub-

the counties may be divided: Provided, That when it shall appear to the general assembly that any city or town hath a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation, in either or both houses of the general assembly; which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio which may be fixed by law: Provided, That no city or town, together with the county in which such city or town may be situate, shall, at any time, be entitled to more than two senators; and therefuller, elections for the county in which such city or town shall not be held therein; but such city or town shall not be county after the separation, shall be entitled to one or more representation, unless such county after the separation, shall be entitled to one or more representatives: Provided, further. That the general assembly shall have no power to pass

tleman from Louisville, he would now read, that and to a contest that lasted from the time of the that gentleman might know, before he commence. Norman conquest, down to the year 1838.

ed his remarks, that such a proposition would be. In 1838—I think it was—the celebrated ere-

fourth of the whole number of senators for the member of the Carolina legislature had invite whole state, the legislature shall apportion the one-fourth of the whole number of senators in Virginia, the people have struggled in vain among the cities entitled, according to some just and equitable mode of apportionment: And, provided, That no city shalt ever be entitled to incorporate this cancer from the body politic, and they have almost succeeded in eradicating in. In Maryland, the same principle is now in the provided of the Carolina legislature had invited every one of his constituents to a dinner-party. In Virginia, the people have struggled in vain to extrapolate this cancer from the body politic, and they have almost succeeded in eradicating in the carolina legislature had invited every one of his constituents to a dinner-party.

theman from Madison made his speech, that a property qualification is virtually required, by there would be but little resistance in this con-excluding pumpers from voting. Let us turn to as much as it was at a late hour that 1 made those remarks, and as they are the basis upon "every free male citizen, excepting paupers," Sc. which I intend to place the principle of repre- were as mitted to the right of sulfrage sentation, I shall find it necessary briefly to | New York, under her new constitution. offered this morning, are to me, matter of some ple that numbers shall be the basis of represensurprise. I see before me a gentleman who tation. She has adopted fully the Kentucky es is a little misclevious with his young friends, and who although he scened to accord with me fully on Saturday, now tells me, that in relation to the rights of cities to be represented -to use his own language-" he feels smartly bothered." The amendment that was proposed by the gentleman from Simpson, is also singular. desirous to create a division or make a partner-hip between the gentleman from Madison and invself, in regard to the importation of slaves into this state. I frankly admit that I am afraid of such an alliance. I am fearful it will be what the civilians call "societas leonina," l am fearful it am atraid of such an advance. I am learnin it rims thus:
will be what the civilians call "societas leonina,"
a lion's partnership, in which the gentleman from Madison would get the lion's share. Out of regard therefore to me, I hope he will not press
it. The amendment violates also a part of the
To her eternal honor, be it said, she was the legislative report—a report—which I suppose will receive the gentleman's able assistance and support, incasanch as he is the chairman of the committee. He introluces a feature here, declaring in the thirty fourth section "that no suffrage in this state, to come up fairly, and law enacted by the general assembly, shall empoint out the necessity for making an exception. object, and that shall be

I will ask him therefore to reflect for a moment, upon the propriety of withdraw-ing his amendment, and allowing us to consider, unperplexed, the section in the report; as I constitutions, a property qualification still exthink we ought not to set so bad an example to its. No mar, until he shall have paid his taxes, subsequent legislatures, as to infringe the rule or possetses some freehold qualification, is these facts as preliminary to the observations I tenable ground, and it is, that the

The amendment of the gentleman from of Kennicky.

Now, sir, gentlemen tell us that it is necessary wices does not propose that any city in the Davies does not propose that any city in the state shall never have the right of sending more than one fourth of the representation, but that all the cities of the state, collectively, shall not.

Mr. TRIPEETT. That is exactly what I

Mr. PRESTON. I do not know that I can ecopy that ground. I came here only claiming hat the people of the cities shall not be ostracised, and claiming equal and just privileges with our rural brethren. I ask therefore, that no stigma shall be placed on our brow, that no act of disfranchisement in any shape, shall be exercised by this convention towards us, while no such restriction is decreed in reference to the population of other portions of the state. There is the same moral obligation to act to Eight copies with be transfection.

15 00 wards us upon the true principles of justice, and there is no reason why we should be placed in a position different from that which the free acopy of the baity Commonwealth, gratis. population of the counties occupy. I ask this house, before they cripple us by imposing unjust conditions and qualifications upon our right of representation, to listen calmly, and decide justly.

decide justiv.

The territory of Kentucky is one-fourth as great as that of France. Under the blessings of free institutions, we, in common with our common country, are advancing with unparrallelled progress, in wealth and population. We have peculiar institutions. In some parts of the country white labor, in other parts slavery. But the whole great confederacy moves onward with uninterrupted prosperity,

"Like the Pontic Sea, Whose icy current and compulsive course Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but flows right on To the Propontic, and the Hetlespont."

Every day we develope and demonstrate new The convention then resolved itself into com-mittee of the whole, Mr. MERIWETHER in the ins what we are, the model republic of the world. mittee of the whole, Mr. MERIWETHER III the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative department.

The pending question was on the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Franklin. Mr. Lindsey) on Saurday.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following as a sub-larger than word.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following as a sub-larger than word. stitute, viz: to strike out all after the word up in this country, to become the abode of is other," in the lirst line, and insert the following: home manufactures, and to supply the surround-"the," in the first line, and insert the following:

Sec. 5. The "g neral assembly shall divide
the several counties of this common wealth into
convenient precinets, or may delegate the power to do so to such commy authorities as they
may, by law, provide. And elections for representatives for the several counties, shall be field
at the places of holding their respective courts, and a the several election precincts in which interest, in a manner I could not have expected the counties may be divided: Provided, That from such a quarter.

more representatives: Provided, further. That the general assembly shall have no power to pass laws probabiting the edizens of this common wealth from importing slaves for their own use; but may pass laws requiring the importer of slaves to take an oach, that such slave or slaves, so imported, are for their own use, and not as merchandise; and that he, she, or they, will not sell said slave or slaves within this common-wealth, within two years after such slave or slaves are imported, maler such penalties as may, from time to time, be provided by law."

Mr. TRIPLETT said he also had an amendment which, a the proper time, he desired to submit, but which, with the consent of the gentleman from Louisville, he would now read, that

offered, and be able to apply his observations to it, if he should deem it necessary.

British parliament, mainly to get rid of that in-The secretary read the amendment as follows, for the information of the convention:

"Provided, That the cities unmorporated, or which may be reafter be incorporated, in this commonwealth, as I to which a senator or senators may be allotted, shall not together, under any future apportionment, be entitled to more than one-fourth of the whole number of senators to which said eities and whenever, in der any future apportionment, the whole number of senators to which said eities would be entitled, shall exceed one-solid eites a gentleman of Carolina toll me said eities would be entitled. Shall exceed one-solid eite a gentleman of Carolina toll me said eities. You will find a village of five the conservation of the amount of the state, and we pay one-tenth of all the taxable property in the state, and we pay one-tenth of all the taxable property in the state. The fear is idle.

In Lonisville a fair representation, pressed upon and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had grown up and increased in the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had but a fair representation, present an act of gross injustice.

In Lonisian the progress of the time the progress of time, until Bir famous borough system, which had but a fair representation of prost of gross more than two senators — Mr. PRESTON. 1 had not anticipated sir, or less extent, pervades the constitutions of fully, the debate which leas sprung up on this many states, particularly on the Atlantic border. question.

At a late hour on Saturday last, when the discussion closed, I had inagined up to the time when the generate upon which representation was founded.

In some states, particularly on the Atlantic border.

In some states, where the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquiesced on the condition that panpers should be excluded, and that some other restrictions a hould remain. At this hour is Massachusetts, there are found that the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquies the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquies the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquies the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquies the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration, in perference to free-hold qualification, they acquies the principle of numbers was forced upon their consideration.

"There shall be annually elected by the free other city, the same representative rights that are accorded to every other portion of the state. In holders," &c. This, the original feature, under

> done what? She has declared the broad princidoetrine this was not the case whercour commo

> confederacy was formed. In regard to Kentucky, the last of the old thirteen states—if you may so call her—the eldest born child of the new thirty—if you so choose to style her-What principle does she set out Let me read, for it is the first time certainly that this great truth ever emanated from a constitutional body. The sixth section of the constitution declares, that representation shall be equal and uniform, in this commonwealth

embraced in the title."

It is a principle in legislation that receives my assent, but he has transgressed it in bringing up the "importation act" of negroes, in other turn to the system of property qualification, words the act of 1833, in the final part of less proposition. I will ask this therefore to reduct to the system of property qualification. of the states, although we have always ated the principle here. In the state of Virginia, Massachusetts, and others, under their present

established by ourselves. I merely mention lowed to vote. I want to occupy a broad and mean to make in reference to the subject gene-qualification required of a man here, except that he shall be a free white male citizen of the state

senators are the representatives of those sovereignties. The larger states had the same rights of sovereignty as the smaller; the smaller as million of dollars; and there will be only a profit of two millions left."

The graph state stand many the same footing as the larger. But do gentlemen say that the counties in the state stand many the same footing as

thing is absurd in itself. There is no parallel, or at least the parallel has no force in it.

I have claimed only, that this fifth section shall give a representative right to the cities in this state, according to population; such as has been accorded to cities in other states. The city of Cincinuati, opposite to us, was at one time the special object of the gentleman's landation, at another of his execrations. In the remarkable part of the session of this convention, and which will be found in the record of its debates, the gentleman seems to have entertained as violent.

I have never entertained a doubt on that point. I have never entertained a doubt that it is the interest of the great slaveholding community of the state. The city of Cincinuati, opposite to us, was at one time the special object of the gentleman's landation, at another of his execrations. In the remarkable takes exactly the opposite ground. He occupies now a position wholly irreconcilable with that he naintained then—his logic is like McFingal's gun,

Which when well simed at dank or plover and on the subject of slavery, but other subjects consulted in every age and country. Tell these mon that it is the interest of them to vow will not trust them to vow will not trust. I will be found in the record of its debates, the gentleman seems to have entertained as violent admiration of Cincinnati, forty days ago, as

to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty one years in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the countries of Hickman, Ballard, and the property and taxes paid by the city of Louistan.

and interests. Louisiana is sindlarly situated; \$43,000, or nearly twice as much as the three she has the city of New Orleans, containing above one hundred thousand inhabitants, and a population of three hundred and fifty thousand three average districts—in point of wealth and in the state and city conjoined. The city con-population—of the state, is to have but one rep-ains one-half the white population of the state, resentative in the state, while those other dis-But Lonisville, in population, does not form more than the twentieth, or the twenty-fifth part of Kentucky. Yet, we are to have these imaginary dangers which are to flow from allowing to Lonisville a fair representation, pressed upon return, Lonisville and Jefferson would be entirely and the property and taxation was the basis of representation, according to the principle asserted at the period of the revolution, and to which some seem to wish to return, Lonisville and Jefferson would be entirely and the period of the return.

negroes, clustered together on the plantations of are not ostracised in our representation there, their owners. You will find a village of five—The citizens of Louisville have always been hundred souls, all belonging to a single Louisi- as ready to give their services to the state, as the aristocratic feature, and cripple our cities in their representation, in the edict that is to go forth from this convention? I put it plainly, and denounce it here, as a violation of the right of suffage. We have no terms to make—we claim the right. If it be denied, or if it be qualified, it shall be denied or qualified against our remonstrance; and I demand at your hands, delegates, the rights which justice should accord.

We have no tonly been menaced with an outrage of our rights, but we have been insulted, in it necessary to nut restrictions on the right of

state, that they are to be the subjects of political izens. this floor; but he has changed his position, so rapidly that you would now think him the most carnest against the abolition movement in this carnest against the abolition of the culture of the vine, in the vicinity of Cincipal Control of the culture of the vine, in the vicinity of Cincipal Control of the culture of the vine, in the vicinity of Cincipal Control of the vine, in the vicinity of the vic state. I must eall the attention of the gentle-man to his own remarks, recorded in the de-gallons, yielding to the producer a profit of

that Delaware has two senators in congress, calculation that slaves were worth less than has manifested the same desire for agricultural; the prejudices, the low prejudices, if any such

while New York has no more. He must be confident of a credulons and enee who would urge, with any degree of gravity, this as a reason.

Why has Deleware two senators, and New York but two? It was because the states were severeign that came into the compact, and the severeign that came into the compact and the severeign that came into the compact and the severeign that will say, that an average expectation which has been severeigned to the compact and the severeign that came into the compact and the severeign that an average expectation which is there are no say:

the larger. But do gentlemen say that the counties in the state stand upon the same footing as a sovereign power. I would ask the gentleman from Matison if he would askent that counties irrespective of population shall be represented in the senate. Does the constitution of Kentucky regard counties as sovereign. In the twelfth section it says, "and where two or more counties compose a district, they shall be adjoining."

That is, it orders the joining of two or more counties together, for the purpose of representation, when circumostances require, and it seems the framers of the constitution of 1799, at least, had no idea of regarding the counties as being seperate and independent sovereignties. The thing is absurd in itself. There is no parallel, or at least the parallel has no force in it.

I have claimed only, that this fifth section is the save reneratined a doubt on that point.

"Which when well simed at duck or plover Bore wide and kicked the holder over."

I will take the trouble to show to those who he has a horror of Louisville, and the other cities of Kentucky, at this hour. Let us look at the constitution of Olio.

"The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several countries of the revolutionary war. The true principle is maintained in the constitution of Kentucky, that reaccustification is those who think that taxation and representation should go hand in band, the public burdens borne by Louisville. It is a principle not to be rashly admitted, though it was asserted in the period of the revolutionary war. The true principle is maintained in the constitution of Kentucky, that taxation and representation should go hand in band, the public burdens borne by Louisville. It is a principle not to be rashly admitted, though it was asserted in the period of the revolutionary war. among the several counties, or districts that representation is based on population.

the number of representatives."

Graves—counties of rickman, barriad, and the property of the state shall not have a senator, or is there any such provision, as that all the cities of the state shall about two millions and a half—paying \$1.018-30 provision, as that all the eithes of the state shall about two millions and a half—paying \$1,018-30 not have more than one foruth part of the representation? Ohio has been depreciated and countries of the state of the state of the state of Massachusetts, another cities, nor her citizens.

Let us go to the state of Massachusetts, another state that has large and populous cities in her borders. Boston has in the senate a full representation. We come next to the state of New York, which contains the most populous city of rial district, contain taxable property valued at \$11,704,942, yielding taxable property valued at \$1 York, which contains the most populous city of the union. What does the constitution of the state of New York say?

"That each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabinearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants," etc.

The city of New York is not prescribed, nor deprived by rural jenlousy, of her fair representation, according to population, both in the senate and house of representatives. New York therefore gives the same right—she does not proscribe her cities. Ohio does not—Massachusetts does not.

Now sir, in the state of Louisiana, the same infinence exists that the gentleman has appealed to, three white males; a population nearly equal to chec exists that the gentleman has appealed to, in the hope of procuring the strength of mambers the whole of these three districts. Her wealth in this house, and of overruling a right, by appealing to the passions and feelings of classes while they pay \$26,000 a year taxes, she pays

and planter. The merchant and the lawyer citizens of any other portion of the common-there form the second class. All the important wealth. They have ever been among the forestices, state and tederal, are filled by the planters. They find themselves in a position to be able to prescribe terms, by which they retain the aristocratic features of a representation based of citizens as if they were the out-casts of the proposition of the common confidence of the common con aristocratic features of a representation based somewhat on territory. There, then, is the cause of the exception to the rule. Yet New Orleans is allowed one-eighth of the senate, and one-tenth of the house. In Kentucky, all the privilege we can obtain for the population of a city, such as Louisville, is that she shall have one senator out of thirty-eight, and three representatives out of one hundred. Are we to fall below the cities of Ohio, which are represented in the senate according to the number of people they. Their acts have shed renown and fadeless lustre senate according to the number of people they contain? Are we to fall below the cities of Mason the American arms. Lonisville, with one sachusetts, New York, Maryland, and Virginia? Or, are we to go far beyond Louisiana, in that aristocratic feature, and cripple our cities in their three days from the time the letter of requi-

rage of our rights, but we have been insulted, in common with our sister counties of the northern suffrage, in order to shield us against the evils border on the Oldo river. If our rights are de-nied to us, let it be so. If they are qualified, this influx of foreign population in our border let it be so. It is against the best defence that counties on the Ohio river? It has brought to a could interpose, and notwithstanding my feeble opposition. If you are determined that the agricultural classes shall tyrannize over the manufacturing classes—if you thrust them to the earth, be it so. But never say it was done without remonstrance against the injustice, The gentleman from Malison says, that this iniquitous movement is necessary to protect the agricultural, to the exclusion of the manufacturing interests. I now ask this house, if they will solemnly assert, that the manufacturing interests of Kentneky are to be proscribed? Have Cavington Naviert Lanjavitle Padagab level. Covington, Newport, Louisville, Paducah, have those cities and counties along the river, so but I deem it necessary and right to make these wronged and degraded and impoverished the remarks, in justice to our naturalized fellow cit-

proscription? The gentleman seems to feel a looking at the wretched condition—as he calls it—of the northern frontier of from the tributaries of that great river until it. the state. In one sweeping charge he declared we are all teeming with abolitionism. He denounces the city of Louisville in particular, as if the grape in the valley of the Ohio. They have e did not entertain many of the sentiments, come from the banks of the Loire and the Gawhich are esteemed characteristic of that party, ronne, and from the department of the Gironde, to which he alludes. He has eloquently advo- until we have found new branches of industry

After considering what is the curse our slaves impose on us, after proving to us by a specious which the gentleman contemptations of specials which the gentleman contemptations of specials.

will produce perpetual agitation and eternal dis-satisfaction. Will you impose burdens on them, and yet refuse them the right of suffrage? I can tell him, if he thinks by this sort of legislation to promote the great interest of the state, he is mistaken. Such a policy has always proved fatal in every age and country. Tell these men that you will not trust them to vote, and there

you should so arrange matters as to create two and other parts of the state without a share of the representation of the senate, and every man white classes in this state with different privi-leges. It is important that all should be free, or if slavery is planted here by necessity, that none but slaves should be disfranchised. Create me white class that shall be deprived of the privilege of freemen—make no pariahs of so-ciety. God forefend that such a class should ever exist in Kentucky. I for one hope never privilege of freemen—make no pariahs of society. God forefend that such a class should ever exist in Kentucky. I for one hope never to live to see the day. I do not believe the people will ever tolerate it.

I have shown what taxation is imposed on the river counties. The city of Covington already has a population of 12,000—Newport a population of 7,000. The city of Maysville, if the contemplated railroad be constructed, will propose to unite them for the purposes of repre-

I have shown that we pay one-tenth part of all the public revenue of the state, and that we have only a thirty-eighth part of the representation.

I believe that a tall consideration on the part of And all this is asked in defence of the gentle-

nicipal aristocracies—there is are aristocracy of wealth, as well in the county represented by the gentleman, as in the cay which I have the honor to represent. There are fewer men of capital in Louisville in proportion than in the county of Fayette. There is less aggregated money capital

ealed to on this sub njustice. I know them, and I trust them im plicitly. They will, if we go to them with such a constitution in our hands, they will exclaim, n the language of Macheth, deluded by the hollow promises of the we'ird woman of the heath:

"And be the e jugging fiends no more believed, That paller with usin a double sense.

We shall have the word of promise broken to the hope, if Louisville is to be proscribed and stigmatized, and refused her just share of repre-sentation in the senate of the state.

I have thrown out these remarks for the con-ideration of the house. I do not believe this ideration of the house. convention will be unjust—I will never believe it until it occurs. I know well the people of Kentucky are brave, generous, and magicanimous and that the delegate on this floor, who attempts to deny us equal justice, when he presents himself again before his constituents, is sure to

Mr. ROOT. I have but few remarks to sub mit, and I should not have risen at all, in my present state of health, had it not been that on Saturday my particular section of country was pointed out and proscribed by the remarks of the gentleman from Madison. I was led to suppose, on a former occasion, that the gentleman from Madison intended to pursue a more mag of 1833 I stood by him to a certain extent, as far as I could go, but he a little out Heroded Herod upon that subject. And I had supposed from the position he then took, that his da institution of slavery was not to be brought up here by himself, at all events, as the great turning point upon which he expected to proscribe the free white citizens of this commonwealth the free white citizens of this commonwealth. He on that occasion denounced the institution of slavery as one upon which lay the finger of God, and whom God had condemned, would certainly wither and perish away. But he seems to have slept and dreaued upon the subject, and after having then made one of the most denuncial that the proposal parallel proposal parallel proposal parallel proposal propo tory speeches ever heard in any hall against that institution, and pieturing it as a blasting blight on this commonwealth, he is now prepared to cast an eye about, and because he sees ing importance of certain towns and cities in this commonwealth, to violate the great princi ples of our former constitution. To violate that principle which was acted on in 1795, that rinciple which Kentucky is celebrated for establ shing, the principle of representation in proportion to population. He is prepared in this nineteenth century, in the year 1849, after all the lights of science, after all the experience in government, and after every thing that has developed to elevate the human intellect is prepared to maintain the doctrine that repre tion, but that the state ought to be marked out with an eve of wisdom in relation to a single Here is the principle, and the get L'eman in his seeming desire to avoid the cons quenees of his speech on a former occasion, i ow willing to take the other extreme horn of the dilemma, and become the very prince of the pro-slavery men in this house. Sir, I do not unerstand the consistency of the gentleman from Madison, and I hope he will take some occasion no show it to this house. He proposes to apply the principle of representation on population to every part of the state except that along the Ohio The Ohio river, the overtlowing population of Louisville, and the increasing popula-Kenton and Campbell, and the wealth and prosperity along the northern from waiting to make himself popular by yielding to

improvement. A gentieman of my acquaint-ance, upon ten acres of ground, raised, this year, grapes enough to make from one thousand five hundred to one thousand seven hundred gallons of wine, which are already contracted for at \$1 25 per gallon. Yet he would never have done this, had not this culture been introduced by foreign-ers. Would it be just to withhold from that class of our citizens an equal participation in ers. Would it be just to withhold from that class of our citizens an equal participation in the right of suffrage? It would be equally unwise and unjust. The temper of the people will not bear it. The gentleman seems to think that the institution of slavery is to rest upon the exclusion of foreigners. He says it we allow foreigners to vote, it will have the effect of destroying that institution. I tell him that that is not the way to remedy the evil, if evil exists. Let him declare that foreigners shall not vote, and he will unadure pernetual aritation and eternal disconnected will unadure pernetual aritation and eternal disconnected aritation and eternal disconnected aritation and eternal disconnected aritation and even the state by doing great in institute and even the state by doing great in institute and even the state by doing great in institute.

first gun at Lexington—that produced the terrible struggle at Bunker Hill, and that wound up the contest in a flood of glory at the last great struggle at Yorktown. All this was in defence of these principles of universal representation wherever the rights of taxation extended. And, if the contemplate I railroad be constructed, will rapidly advance in population. Foreign population will naturally be attracted to these points, and I do not believe there is any reason why this convention should proscribe them from the wealth, and without distranchising a part of the common wealth, and without distranchising a part of the common wealth, and without distranchising a part of the common wealth, and without distranchising a part of the common wealth. enjoyment of the right of suffrage and equal representation. It it is insisted that it is necessary to protect the state on this ground, the argument is not tenable. The gentleman alleges that there is a peculiar similarity between the counties of a state and the state. non, I say let it perish. Sir, yield but the point that to defend this institution it is necessary to the counties of a state and the states of this that to defend this institution it is necessary to confederacy. The resemblance does not hold, for the counties are not sovereign, and you ties in the one house, and they will then ask to deprive them of representation in the other, and at last to disfranchise them altogether—and still retain the right to tax and govern thembelieve that a tall consideration on the part of this house, will induce them to necord to us the right which, by a technical construction of the constitution, has heretofore been denied. It, however, the construction was right, I claim that upon every principle of right and justice, it ought to be reversed in this constitution.

Sir, there are aristocracies different from music, there are aristocracies different from music, it is a saked in defence of the gentleman's darling institution, that but forty days upon. And if God's finger was weighing leavily upon. And if God's finger wa he proposes to make Campbell and Kenton and Louisville the scape goat for all his sins. He proposes to expiate upon that section of country the surs he may have committed by saying that the finger of God was upon his darling institu-

than there is in Madison.

We are about to form a constitution, and we are about to form it, as I believe, upon broad and just principles; but I tell you, as I tell this house, that if they do us this toul, this ire xpiable where the state of the principles is the state of the principles. The principles is the state of the principles is the state of the principles is the state of the principles. The principles is the state of the principles is the state of the principles. The principles is the principles is the principles in the principles is the principles. There is less aggregated money capital than there is in Madison.

But they are to be punished for another reason. Alterns and foreigners are coming into those eities. Yes sir, and the yankees are coming from New England there, and he says that all know that the feelings and sympathies of the principles. ble wrong—a wrong that we have not the strength to remedy—the people of this state will not.

And in this—the year 1849—he is willthose from the state who might be willing to immigrate here to proscribe and disfranchise northern men, the descendants of those brave fathers, who were at the very head and front of the whole offending during the revolutionary war-they who were magna pars fuit in striking out this glorious system of American libertyand all for what? because forsooth, the time will come, he thinks, when he will be unable to sustain his darring institution, and when a ma-jority of the voters in the commouwealth will be decliate emancipationist, or an abolitionist, and athough my county stands unanimously with me upon all these subjects, I for one, look forward to the hour, and I hope in God that the mar will come, when the slaveholder and every citizen throughout this broad common wealth, may say to the sons of Africa, we are now prepared to transplant you to your native soil. Sir, the finger of God is on the institu-tion. Although I believe that the negroes of this nonwealth, and most of the states will final-

be driven quietly and prodently ont-yet, I believe that the hour is coming in some part of the world, either here or elsewhere, when Ethiopia shall indeed stetch forth for hands to Godwhen the arm of the oppressor shall be broken, and the oppressed shall go free. And the gen-leman with all his proscription of the white population and his denying them the right of representation, cannot stay that hour one solitary moment. I have been denounced in some narters as the representative of an abolitition istrict. Sir, we have not half the abolitionism and emancipationism in my county, that there is in the gentleman's and in Fayette, and most of the interior counties of the state. So little fifty in the whole county agitated it in the slightest degree. And yet as prudent men, as men with some little forceast, they apprehend that every institution of man-and slavery is an institution of man-must waste and perish and wither away. I was somewhat amused at my learned friend from Boyle, (Mr. Talbott,) the other day, where he undertook to prove from the Old Testament writing, that slavery was indeed divine institution, blessed from ou hligh—that deserved the warmest protection of all good people everywhere—and that it was a blessing both to the master and the slave. And his display of his knowledge of scripture reminded me ometling of a man who was once talking volubly on the same subject to another a little more ignorant on the subject, and I was almost induced to look up and say to the gentleman from Boyle in the words of the ignorant man's reply—"did you write the scriptures." From what I have read of the Old Testament, I certaildy understand that in the very passages the centieman from Boyle quoted, slavery lenounced as a curse. "Cursed be Caanan, a servant of servants shall he be." It was de Caanan, a nonneed as a curse upon the African race generally, and if the gentleman will take the pains to ead the Old Testament scriptures, he will find that wherever a curse is pronounced on a people or a nation, the very band that carries out the eurse of high Heaven is itself accursed. Look when the children of Israel were carried into Babylon in captivity, and were held there in servitude and slavery. It was the decree of God himself, and in his own good time Darius the Mede came thundering at the Babylonish gates, and in one night the king and all his ordly courtiers perished. This was their punishment for having done injustice to the chil-dren of Israel, and making them captives, and violating the holy sanctuary of God. Old Testament writings it will be found that the very hand which carries out the curse is itLet grantes

end. The great principle that the people shall be represented in proportion to the popula-tion of the state, must now be stricken down, because, as the gentleman says, who can look forward and not see that the hour is soon coming when the strip of territory, bordering on the Ohio for ten miles in width, will contain the majority of that population? For that reason he will sacrifice that principle to poli i, to Madison county, and the pecutiar interests with which he is identified. I am for doing justice to every part of the commonwealth. I wish the farming interest to be fully, fairly, and ably represented. The farming interest of the state is its great interest, nor do I believe that there is the slightest danger that any other interest will ever trample over it. I believe that if the whole strength of the commonwealth was now in the hands of the citizens of Louisville, and they had now a majority on this floor, that the farming interest would have little or notified to fear from their action. Since this state has been in existence, the farmers of this common wealth have almost entirely been represented wealth have almost entirely been represented by the lawyer increst of the commonwealth, and yet I am bord and proud to affirm that the farming interest has been just as well represented as though the farmers came here personally themselves. It was not therefore that particular interests shall be represented, it is that men for interests shall be represented, it is that men of sense, of experience, of enrightened views, and or sound policy, shall be sent here, and if they all come from one corner of the state, I appreh nd no man would ever prove so recreant to his own interest, as to violate any of the great principles that operate to secure the best interes's of the farmer.

But I rise only to express my views, and I have nearly done, I am happy, and I feel proud that my town, which is Newport, in Campbell county, well may haunt the gentle man treet Madison's imagination. Notwith standing his phiniples against my particular section of country, and his envy of our growth, our wealth, our prosperity, and our supposed future importance, yet I apprehen I that in the sound sense of the delegaces here assembled, the combine I wisdom of the state, will not permit them to do a thing that may be thrown upon their children hereather, and to the disgrace of their own memory. I believe that they will not now for the first time, proscribe any portion of the commonwealth, because they apprehend that the time may come when they will have a pretty strong delegation on the floor of the legislature.

jectunder debats. Sir, if he touched it in one point, I am at a loss to know what point it was. He has followed the usual course of able advocates, in alvocating any cause not strong in itself, in with leaving the minds of those who are to a st, from the subject under debate, by casting a debasive and illusive vail over the whole, which will with lraw them from the consideration of that upon which they have to determine. I have listened also with delight to the gentleman from Louisville, Mr. Preston,) and when he has confined himself to the facts which operate upon this subject, when he has not drawn upon his fancy and gone off to other subjects that have no connection with it. I have also been delighted. But when he has brought arguments and statistics to bear on the subject, instead of strengthering his enuse, they are calculated to produce alarm, and to show the dangers that are to be apprehended from its success. tleman from Lo asyale shows conclusively that they are building up in his section of the state, an overweening power that is to exercise a great influence upon the state. He shows that there is a population pourtag in and increasing there now, in an unparalleled degree, over all the other portions of the state. He shows that there is a power increasing there, which in connection with the increasing power of the sarrounding districts, will be sufficient to carry almost any proposi tion that Loui-ville may desire to have carried, in order to promote her awn interests. What is the subject under debate here? It is not one that is to call forth those loud denunciations, as if it was an a rocious position that the gentle man from Madison has assumed. Why, sir, if any one was to come in here, and not know what was the subject nuller debate, they would at once deem that he had been advocating a proposition here that was sufficient to draw upon his head the denunciation of all good and just men. Is there any thing atrocious in this principle he has been contending for? If there is, those who engrafted it upon our present constitution, under which been living for the last nifty years, are entitled to a portion of that denunciation. Those pure and enlightened patriots, who, acting erity, and they did so act when they gave us a constitution under which we have lived and prospered, and whose memory we now almost idolize,—those men. I say, if the gentleman from Madison, who was the first to speak on this subject, is cutifle i to all this denunciation, are at entitled to their share of the abuse. It is the principle we find engratted on the present tution, and what is it? Every department of government is to be a cheek upon and protecagainst the other. The executive, legislative and judiciary departments, have separate may take four of the most populous counties in and distinct daties, and separate and distinct the interior of the state—Lincoln, Eoyle, Gar-

nan himself, the young soldier who girded his sword, and weat forth to avenge his country and vindicate her honor, would be one of the first to step forward and resist the abrogation o that principle. It is founded on a different principle from what he has assumed it to be. It not that one sovereign shall be protected agains another, but that the rights of the minority may be protected against the encroachment of the rity. Look at the conthern states, and sethe helpless position they now occupy in relation to the rest of the Uman. Sir, this institution we have come here to protect, and that we are seeking to perpetuate to posterity, would be swept off as with a besom of destruction from every part of this continent, if this was so. And still gentleman will come forward and tell us that this representation exclusively on population i the only proper and right mode of action, wher he himself would be the first to resist the encroachments of the majority upon the minority bellious, or revolutionary attitude against the balance of the Union, and scenes of riot and bloodshed, and universal massacre cusue. And yet the gentleman will come forward and tell us that when applied to our own state, this princithat when applied to our own state, this princi-ple is an atrocious one. Carry out his argument, and it will not bear investigation. What has he ever been contending for but that the scenare is he saviour of the Union? He, like all others has been contending for the extension of the

area of slavery to keep up the balance of power, and let the great balance wheel of this government roll on without a jostle. Well, how does no apply to us, we find that within a few years, our ting population has sprung up from 133,00d, 155,000 voters. Where does this immense crease come from? It is not in the interior, or the southern borders, or in the mountain mary. Where is it? Why the great increase s here, upon the northern frontier, bordering pon the free states, and into which this foreign opulation is now pouring. It is not a native crease, it is an extensive foreign increase. hich is pouring upon us, and against which we hould guard. Not by excluding them from the the sum of the state, will und permitted the stable of the gapaciton which is porting upon use and against which we had a thing lead under the stable of the gapaciton of the state and the state of the gapaciton of the state of the rights which they may legitimately enjoy, but to pravide against it, by keeping this balance wheel as we found it. I rejeice in the growth of the city of Louisville, and in her prosperity. Our great agricultural region is immediately connected with her. She is the market into which we delivered with a great deal of interest, and I have been designted with the eloquence of gen-have been designted with the eloquence of gen-has referred to Boston. Well sir, look at Boston, has she not now the whole state of Massachusetts has she not now the whole state of Massachusetts have been delighted with the eloquence of general themen; and these has to me, that the last gentleman (Mr. Root) especially has exercised the tributary to her, encircling as she has that broad common wealth, with her iron arms. What is common wealth, with her iron arms. What is greatest ragerially possible, in withdrawing the min is of those who listened to him from the subto keep up her prosperity, to extend her influnce, and to support her people. She is seeking a spread her influence all through the state. Here is a rail roal extending to Lexington, and

> iot and go into wild excesse on the subject of uternal improvements, as they have heretofore I want to have a cheek upon them, through the senate.
>
> Well, how is this population made up? It scens strange, but you can get a voting population there for almost any purpose. Look at the statistics, as presented here in the second andior's report, and we find that in 1847, when perhaps a particular object was in view, there was a voting population in Louisville alone, of mear 7,900. Well, in 1848, we find that it was 5,000) and something over. It is a fluctuating population, and can be increased at will, for alst any purpose. It is here to-day, and gone to-morrow. Suppose you want to make out an apportionment bill; if the people are so disposed, you can bring in this amount of population and swell it up to any amount that may be necessary to give them a powerful representation the senate. What is the state of the interior Kentneky? The people there are stationary, heir pursuits are agricultural; and wealth and population, and every thing else there, is more equally distributed and divided than in the You do not find those enormous fortunes, and that extreme and abject poverty here that you do in cities; but you find property more generally diffused among the people. He says that Ohio and Massachusetts and New York do not proscribe their cities. What is their situation? In Ohio they have gone to he extreme in every thing, and are trying now to get back to the position they formerly occupid Ohio sees the evils of her position, and is ying to get back on the old conservative ground once occupied. So will it he with the state Kentucky, if she adopts this principle of giving to these overgrown cities as much repre-sentation in the senate and lower house as their population would entitle them to. The voting population of Jefferson county and Louisville now amounts to some 9 or 10,000 voters. You

others are perhaps in contemplation, and she is indeed extending forth her arms for the purpose

of grasping the whole state. Sir, that is the influence the g-internal is here attempting to bring upon the state of Kentucky. Well, to a certain extent, I want to see it, for these public improve-

ments are a benefit to other portions of the state. But I do not wish to see her influence extended

gitima e influence on the floor of the house of

hereby, so as to control the state.

find that they constitute nearly one third, if not while by fixing a limit on the cities, th find that they constitute nearly one third, if not one half, of the voting population of the state. Give to Louisville, with a population of 109,000, as she will probably attain in a few years—give to Covington, apposite Cincinnati, which has now some 12,000, and which has broke on us like a meteor, and give her a population of 50,000—give to the city of Newport an equal number, and to Maysville her increase, and I to other places theirs, and you at once give them the power to control the destinies of this state. Now, is this azricultural interest to be sacrificed—to be piaced like the south, dependent on the north? It seems to me there should I may be considered out of order I will add no ent on the north? It seems to me there should be some balance preserved, and engrafted upon the constitution. I shall then be for the amendance of the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Lindsey.) which leaves the representation in the sention. Campbell (Mr. Root) has undertaken to ate as it is in the present constitution, and if I cannot get that, then I will go for the amendment of the gentleman from Daviess, Mr. Tripberecream— lett, with a slight modification, and that is, to Mr. ROUT

with 35,947 voters will have but sixteen representatives. They will thus lose 4522 votes, or over two representatives. There will then be twenty four representatives to be divided among the remaining fifty two counties of the state, a division which it will be impossible to make, on any thing like a perfectly equal arrangement. This proves to my mind that we cannot make representation exactly equal, according to the principle we all acknowledge to be the correct one. Was it doing then any injustice to those who were more favorably situated, because their population was more contracted, and occupied a smaller territory, to fix some limit upon the representation they should have in the house or the senate?

I shall go for the amendment giving to the

or five representatives. This would be giving tunity to break a lance with my friend on the to them one twentieth part of the representation of the state, and that ought to content them. I am willing to give them a fair representation, and this would be a fair mode of doing it. We see that owing to the great number of counties, and the manner in which they are situated, and the difference in their population, that it is impossible to be a proper to the people of both counties, and appeal to them which has most correctly represented them on the subject.

Mr. HARDIN. I have an amendment that I have a large three the content and the manner that I have a large three the content and the manner that I have a large three the content and the manner that I have a large three the content and the manner that I have a large three th the difference in their population, that it is im-When this eannot be done, should we not fix a in the 10th line, and 5th section.

limit, as has been suggested. This limit had "The house of representatives, and whenever limit, as has been suggested. This limit had better be applied to the cities where the people are concentrated, net together, and can bring their influence to bear more directly on a subject, than it is possible for an agricultural people, scattered all over the state. It is true that the interests of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interests of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the interest of the cities are identified to some extensive with the ratio required to entitle it to one cannot be interested all over the state. It is true that the powers—the one is not a branch of the other. The legislative department then is divided into a senage and house of representatives. What is the understand the senage of the legislative department then is divided into a senage within the borders of the cities are identified to some each one scander. It is true that the interior of the state—Lincoln, Eoyle, Garrand they have a voting population of 5,500, and an agricultural wealth of something less than §17,000,031. The county are the use of this senage? Why not go upon the present organization of the French government, and Louisville combined, present as independently in the bosons of the cities are identified to some extent on within the borders of the city of market, beneficial to the cities of the tothe cities are identified to some extent in the interests of the cities are identified to some extent with the interests of the cities are identified to some extent with the interests of the cities are identified to some extent with the interests of the cities are identified to some extent with the interests of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low one scander. It is true that the low one cander. It is true that the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low one scander. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent. It is true that the low of the cities are identified to some extent with the interests of the cities are int

self accured. Slavery, we far as the bible is concensed in nither a Bessing to the slave of the master. It is not too igentices as but the master. It is not too igentices as but the master. It is not too igentices as but the master is the master of the master. It is not too igentices as but the master is not too account the master is the master of the master. It is not too igentices as the bible held a different detertion, I shauld be all must propaged to severite about the blood of the master of the Saw, you may take the interfer period of the state, and you will see the difference. Take the countries of flockcastle, Laurel, Whitly, Khox, Harlan, and Clay, with a voting population not approaching that of the city of Lonisville and lose more votes than the other portions of the approaching that of the city of Lonisville and the county defferson, and yet constituting a territory of upwards of one million of square ages. That whole region is to have perhaps the city of Lonisville and the county of defferson would have, nuder the prosent arrangement, looking to the increase of population that is go, third of the entire voters of her county. By fixon there, representation to an antimited extension then, can we ever do more intent. As the gentleman from Madison well justice to any city that may grow up among us observes, take a region of some ten or twelve miles on the Ohio, that would be intimately connected and interested in common, and you will and some twenty two or twenty three per cent, and some twenty two or twenty three per cent, and some twenty two or twenty three per cent.

speak for the county of Kenton, the constituency epresent, in the manner which he has, I should

Mr. ROOT. I spoke of Kenton in connection insert one instead of two senators. That seems insert one instead of two senators. That seems to me to be the just basis of representation.

Now, with these few remarks to the convention, such as they are, and which I believed it to be my duty to submit so far as I am concerned, I said that Kenton and Campbell were to be made the seape-goats, and he gave an expression of submit the question.

This onestion is, perhaps. one of the most important that has or will come alour must have understood as intended to indu-before this convention. It embraces the whole cate the feeling of the northern section of the subject of the apportionment of the representa-tion of the state, and for myself, I frankly con-tess, I have had more difficulty in satisfying my ject closes, but to say that I should be recreant adjoining, having the least number of voters. According to this mode of apportionment six refutation of the assertion that though my consciunties having an aggregate of 23,971 voters, are entitled to sixteen representatives at a ratio of 1498, while six other counties having only 13,911 voters are entitled to twelve representatives, at a rato of 1152. And twenty eight other counties having 51,987 voters have only twenty eight representatives at a ratio of 1856, thus showing in those twenty eight counties and over. There are thirty three counties with thirty three representatives, at a ratio of 1233 voters, and the other twenty seven counties will libile if it dared to uphold it. There are slaventhality and prosslavery men in Kenton, who voters, and the other twenty seven counties will holders and pro-slavery men in Kenton, who t, I want to see it, for these public improve, are a benefit to other portions of the state. I am for her busy so as to control the state. I am for her made influence on the floor of the house of sentatives, and if that budy chooses to run and go into wild excesses on the subject of all improvements, as they have he retofore.

Voters, and the other twenty seven counties will have countries and prosslavery men in Kenton, who will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have to be thrown together as best they may to get them, but it cannot be done at all upon persent terms of equality. This estimate is made with reference to the number of one handred our proceedings. The gentleman's speech will have to be thrown together as best they may to will compare with any in this convention, and I have to be thrown together as best they may to will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and the will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and they will compare with any in this convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and the visit convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and the visit convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and the visit convention, and I have fourteen representatives, and the visit convention and proved the proving the convention of the proving the convention an sentatives at seventy five, the inequality would the South is fighting for her rights in a national be still greater, it possible. Two counties, Jefferson and Kenton, will then have six representational halls and say that while they leave the tatives with 12.659 voters, while sixteen counties with 35.947 voters will have but sixteen representations. poor boon to the southern states, of control inguity slavery within their limits, that they are forever

I shall go for the amendment giving to the city that may be entitled to a representative in the senate, a separate representative, but I would have the number limited. No city or county in the state should ever have more than one senator or five representatives. This would be giving the state are twentieth part of the representation subsect of slavery, when the resolution of the

possible to do equal justice upon what we all propose to offer at a proper time, which I will concede to be the true basis of representation. read. It is to be inserted after the word "in,"

special content of the content of th

pity them, but may feelings are for Kentucky, and tor the slave population. I see they are to be swallowed up. I see it, that with the Wilnest proviso, the slave-holding states with be swallowed up in forty years. But, thank Got, I shall be gone before that time. I may, on some future occasion, speak further on this subject. My feelings are much like those of the grationar from Bourbon. I pity these foreigners from man from Bourbon. I pity these foreigners from man from Bourbon, I pity these foreigners from the slave holding population; and I repeat what I said the other day, that if the whole of Europe were to make to crush the United States, the last gun for liberty would be fired in the slave holding states. The people of the slave holding states regard

waited till the monumeat which is to be creeted there was completed, he would have seen the name of the gallant Chay, who fell fighting in the foremost ranks; and he would have learned that he was a citizen of Louisville—not born tear? Why, say they, she gets all our produce. by choice, as many other of her citizens are, and he would have forborne the stigma on the city of Louisville, a stigma insingafed, and for that reason more damnable than if it was charged diswithin the borders of the city there is a home

with the sixty millions there will be in this country in forty years, if this is not stopped in some way.

There is a great deal of force in what the genetic manner from H not reson said on Satterlay. Like Absalom's fair speakes, he ran off with my heart; but I have thought of it since Saturday night, and I do not believe I am as badly bothered as the gentlem on from Louisville thought bothered as the gentlem on from Louisville thought was. We know there is, on the river border, a population poaring m, whose business and pursuits are on the otherside of the river. What is it that is swelling the population of Newport lation of Cinci maticithat is pouring in, not be not a majority in Kentucky. They hear to be savided, if our poducal principal cand Covington? Why, I am told it is the peptulation of Cinci maticithat is pouring in, not be lead in the country, for tod's sake let it make it a business place, but a hone fact heir families, while their business is in timemuati. They leve no feelings in common with us. It only shows that my fears are well founded when one of the ablest men in Kentucky had to take one of the ablest men in Kentneky had to take tucky ever ha lany reason—any just reason—to the stump, or his antagonist, who was for the jealous of any of the etiles in the stare chancipation, might have carried the whole or small? And is she likely ever to have? Are county. It was fortunate that gento man they less public sported—less desirous of enwas there, and fortunate he had some good lightening the public mind, and sestaining free old Virginia feeling. I, too, have some of that institutions? The city of Louisville estal hished feeling. I am no Yankee, no anti-slavery nome, the first public seloods where all went and restricted the start would not give one good stout hearty feeling. I am no Yankee, no anti-slavery man, the first public schools where all went and re-I would not give one good, sout, hearty ken-tucky man for a dozen Cape Cod, or Pa-sama-from the public purse. Louisville row lays a quadrly men; nor would I give a dozen Ken-tax on the property of liric tizers of twelve and tackians for ten thousand east of the Rhine. In a half cents per amount to sustain the public pity them, but my feelings are for Kentucky, and schools in order to enlighten the rising genera-

people of the slave holding states regard legislation of that time, if she had withdrawn liberty as a high personal privilege, which they ther assistance there would have been no turn-would die for rather than give rp; and where pike roads through the state, and no sla kwater slavery does not exist, they regard it as a politi-navigation, and she is now farnishing an examtht.

PRESIDENT. I am exceedingly sorry the railroad she is building from the city of Louthat the elder gentleman from Nelson has seen it to east a base and infamous stigma upon the gallantry of the soldiers of Louisville and Jefterson county. He says he sees on that hill no nature of any citizen of Louisville. If he had of the east, This is a thing that may and will registed it.

ere, it is true—but a citizen by adoption, and | Yes, all that you choose to bring, and she pays

She fits her me fical hall and four hom heal She has been related from the statents, and I hope and true's she will distorthose who was the an equivalent, and in the intelligence that she is parts she does no harm to the cause of liberty and equal rights. She educated the cause of liberty and equal rights. She educated the cause of liberty and equal rights and to be caused by the companies and to be caused by the companies and to be caused by the companies one hundred pages, and to be caused by the companies of the year. the cause of tricity it required to be a smeath, and to is embellished with 24 engravings! Think of them the same remark is equally true. What is that, ladies. there that Levisville does to cause the jealousy of different partities of the state? When danger each here to as alve to their severals soon as those of any other partial of the state. I do judge of the future by the past, we are very sure not say monopolickly, for I do not believe it, but the will fulfil his promise. on a proper occasion, and in a proper field, I believe they will meet the contingencies of battle as bond v as any other citizers, and I claim no no publication of the kind in the United States.

she is will ug to do to enlighten the public mind gain. Now is the time to subscribe. and sestain the pillars which sas air our gov-When we recisider the principles

In it. Is it to this that you obsert?

Mr. Chairman, I know the balance of the counties of this state have it within their power to put a horizonis in this constitution as they prove the provisions in this constitution as they are the provisions in the constitution as they are the provisions in the constitution as they are the provisions in this constitution as they are the provisions in the provision and the provision are the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision are the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision are the provision are the provision and the provision are the provision are charges his so d. If you do these things in the small to the temperature he can be to refer the temperature has a name of his speeche—and to them the Kensull, let the temperature has a name of the second unkian seems to refer. Look again, friend Penwill do it in the great. I have no new confidence in those in a the charge med uptheir minds to make the rights of their falls. ther negroes. Another wants to supply that population, which they have driven to refer to the Commonwealth, we must be allowed to state of the reference and give to be never feeling the relative to the reference and give to be never feeling to the relative to the reference and give to be never feeling to the relative ted in the effect, if there were any way of cast ing the vote. The great lemento consider this admit, that he has not sustained the position principle. I know the because of the state have we at that time believed him entitled to. the november of key many man elating to where, where contemplating this proceeding, and where sworn their the principle of equal County, to the Memphis Convention, has made rights a deep distinct tradit and yet, because a report of the proceedings of that body to the they think they can confull act with impainty. Henderson Kertnekian, in which he says: the case propering themselves to carry their purpose to order a like a it; The vession it.

constituents those probability and political rights trembers of Louisiana, were for strict State that the near hove. I can sign recharge right, South Carolina principles." till there it is a st. I shall be been lineary con-zens of Kentucky is to sustain the great easter wealth of Kentin . . , whether they arise on the friends to join us with all their strength." borders of the Ohio, or like the great manufacfuring cities that have grown up in England, shall rise in the interior, there is no danger in giving them ( politights and equal privileges, Mr. C. A. WIUKLIFFE. If the gentleman will give wey I will move that the convention

take a recess till half past two niclock. o'clock." It was a red to. Proceedings to be continued.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS. HAVING moved into our new store. No. 72 130. Main street, nufer the Commercial Sank, we are mow opening our FALLs.

пинива сп. Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. 81 (cha Gz tte.

S. P. HALL,

F. R. PIRRY. L. te Hemy county, Ky.

HALL & CO. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents Kentucky River Packet Line,

# FRANKFORT.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

1850, shall surpass that for 1819, and if we may

It is offered at the very low price of \$3-ten co-When I couses to the matter of education, Library III stants r ally to show by her acts what

The propositions to elect the Jodiciary, if we when advance a per the in wealth and prosperity, the interpress can the zeal in which she engages in them, shows that there is a patractism in it. Is it to this that you object?

part—h provisions in this constitution as they may choices, and they may deny to Louisville, or any other city in the commanwealth, any representation at all—my voice in it. They have got the part of the part o or any other city in the commonwealth, any report of any other city in the commonwealth of the proposition to elect the judicity. They will meet with defeat." Nor, does our recommended the proposition to elect the judicity of the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the order of the centre of the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week so fine week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The few liberace and date for the week have amounted to 125 hlads. The well the week have amou of gen or on nothing they are entitled to. That the opposition to an elective judiciary will be they will distranches the gave ation to constore they will distranches the gave ation to constore they will distranches the gave ation to constore the solution of the policial power in the constructional gave at the ore formal and the results of the policial power in the construction of the policial power in the construction. It is hardly the construction of the policial power in the construction of th Are the public at real and the people to be more possible that Mr. Dixon could have expressed the sof 7. It is a violation of principle that shows a opinion attributed to him by the Kentuckian, many is not at bord withing to allow to the half-specific that the residue, which has been expressed.

deace in those in a the chewe meal upther min is to make a feeling of their follow edizers, and stiffed by we read the popular of Rosa, which thinks and acts for the whole. If you do it in one dark of the total the total be greated of a ghost whole all you will be it in another. I know gently men have been contemplating this project. One go because they need to some gently of securing their negroes. Another wants to supply that no pulsary mentions, which they have developed and the commonwealth, we must be allowed to get the commonwealth, we must be allowed to

be represented in the regislature of Kentucky, to cursory reading of the matter of his papers, make ap for the voices of he for men congrega-

power; a. 11 k ow trany are relatining to be democrate, and meany are relatining to be 1. Mr. Eastin, a delegate from Henderson

Will, very gen lema reau recorded it to him, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the causity are solvent ges of it, may look over it, but if they sell the hard in reasonable to the search of the hard in trusting him again, when they are he can traumbe on their rights, as he across the Isthmas first and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing, it was apparent that there was no union of interests—but jealousy of the same across the learner and the appointed time, and in organizing the appointed time. the ise the can trample on their rights, as he across the Isthmus first, and then for a route less trample I on her rights of others, their district through New Mexico by the river Gila, which will be in a rested, and the course paenees will be they always ted strongly; while Alabama, South visited on his own head, and not on name.

Carolina port of Mississippi, and one or they I an some nested, and to on that dones to my Carolina, part of Mississippi, and one or two

which destress is a rational survey constituents. He proceeds to give the different resolutions Reproceeds to give the different resolutions Karanky in a revenue of freemen. I can proposed and voted on by that body, and says: not ask the arm at these estitutions. I cannot "I again repeat that the only hope of the citiscene, and before God, to tell them it is unjust lines of railroad from Boston, New York, Philathat the riberties are legal, rights of freemen have be a temple to upon. And why and where for for this sectors around. There is just as more hours to this sectors around it it is rated takes, centering at Indianapolis, branching so he nees, by inclinits of sers, where there are no men, or before, a there would be if it were ruled by voice of from n who buy those ares. Three always a delistood it was intelligence of railroad from Alabama, Georges ligense ar I vi tue einbechel in jist, apright and gia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Missis correct laws, which censioned the basis of supply and Tennessee, all converging at Nash-grad giver many a land acres of land. Still write, and from then e by the line through the we pay one to the of the tax's of this common weath, and we have coesthirty eighth pact of thickly settled portion of the Green River conn political power in the seaste, and one (wentieth stry by this place connecting with the line from n the horse II - the political power ever Evansville north with the lakes, and crossing been bound injurious to the state of Kentucky? Has the cry of Lensville, or the county of Jefferson ever tailed in aught which leads to the and Pa ifi railroad at some point on the east prosperity of the state, to its glory, to equal side of the Wabash, and with it by the city of laws and equal rights? Where a stigma is St. Lauis to the Pacific. This line from Nash placed on our representation in the halfs of legislation, or in the buils here, we may be ardent will be Henderson nearly divides the great coars.

Mutual Life Insurance.

PHENIX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, is lating to the Pacific. This line from Nash is lating. is action, or in the mains here, we may be arried in our popur of our rights, and we may speak it lields in southern Kentneky into two equal parts; or it as from a should speak out when they feel and through Indiana again it is in the coal lands. there is a preciple asserted which leads to the stiffing of the voice of freezen. But they will into two analysis with the coal fields of Illinoistiffing of the voice of freezen. teach us some other language, and it will be a linto two equal parts. When it is recollected that tenen us some other farguage, and it will be a long retign of strylo de art oppression, which the north and east are united on this subject with strike our voice, or induce us to lessen our with a capital of more than \$100,000,000 now opposition to oppression, wrong, and injustice when we see it, or when we apprehend it. There is no danger in giving the city of Louisville, and every city that she have in the Common. main line in Indiana and invite our southern

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.—The St

Louis Republican, of last Wednesday, says: In the session of the House of Representatives last Saturday night, the bill which had previ-The motion was meetified so as to read "three onsiy passed the Senate, for "an act to pravide for a general system of railroad incorporations was taken up, read the third time, and passed— yeas 54, nays 14. The bill which has thus passed both Houses, and will become a law, provides for a pretented liberal law of incorporation for the construction of railroads. We say pretended. because it is not at all probable that any railroot will be haift under its provisions. There is evidence enough of this in the 22d section, which provides, in substance, that no companies shall Gald nd Silver Watches.

Fine and Common Jewelty, Sp. tacles,
Specia of Gloses, Accade of Pristins,
Refore, Kerves and Scissons.

Fine Forth and Yanger blass thicks:
Voltes and Vullin Silves:
Voltes and Vullin Silves:
Voltes and Vullin Silves:
Materials, Accade of cown orient importation and purchase from 1 cmi in 1 magnifications, and a 1 which we will a flat is own prices as any house in the country.

INTIME & CD.

# COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE PRICES.

Commission and Porwarding Merchandre, Agents Kentucky River Packet Line,

Columbia Street, adjaining Breadway Hotel, Cincinnati

Sale of Produce and Merchandre, and Forwarding Merchandre, and Forwarding Merchandre, and to be packed and packing, and no operations laughtering and packing, and no operations laughtering and packing, and no operations laughtering and packing, and no operations lave as yet commenced. There are buyers of logs in the market at \$2.54 net for good average laughtering and we notice sales of several thousand laughtering and packing, and we notice sales of several thousand laughtering and packing and no operations of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &r.

Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking in far granted that all in want of goods will call and examine for Penns lives.

If fire laughtering and packing, and no operations laughtering and packing, and no operations of the packing and no operations laughtering and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and packing and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and packing and packing and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and no operations laughtering and packing and packing and no operations of the packing and slaughtering and packing, and no operations LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, October 15.—tf OWEN LODGE, No. 128, will celebrate like appeaching Assorversary of St. John the Evantagelist, (becomber 27th.) at Owenton, Owen county, by a Procession and Oration threa from a distant c in good standing, are ear out Indiana and Illinois generally offers are plenthe money market we can hear of no variation whatever.

We have not heard of ty at much lower figures. We have not heard of a single contract at anything above \$2.50. In the money market we can hear of no variation whatever.

Bagging, Rope, and Hemp.—There is no active ity in these staples, and bagging and rope are quite dull, the ighthe shipments are large. We shipments have amounted to 2,510 pieces and who may favor him with their patronage. 2,912 coils. The stocks left on hand amount to November 14, 1849, 4t. 10,283 pieces and 11,156 coils. Hemp continues 90 bales very superior at \$106 7 ton.

CATTLE, Hous, &c .- bond beeves are rather to attent. scarce. We quote sales of 41 fine cattle at the November 2, 1849.—2m yards at \$4 25. Sales of light droves at \$300 \$4. I PH(ENIX LODGE, No. 25, 1, 0, 0, F. Sales of inferior cattle we quote at \$2 50. Hogs Frankfort, Ky, moets every Wednesday night, during the week have been sold at \$2 75. Hogs Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited for packing are in fair demand. We heard of to alterd. Hallow sales of 4.604 head at \$2.59 net, to be delivered. Siles of shoats at 75c (a \$1.5) 7 heal. Sales of sheep to but hers at \$4.59 (a.82.59). Sales of lambs at 75. ( \$1.75.

Tonacco -The tobacco market is not only archs are invited to attend rmintained, but continues in quite active demand, with sales at very excellent rates. We notice light receipts of new tobacco. The sales To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. ands \$1.50 (a \$5; common \$3.5) (a \$1.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. TIME BLDUCER.

'AME greater plation of this road baying been relaid A with the T Kail and the balance put in complete topsin, the Lars have restoned their regular trips. Leaving FRANK FORT at 8, A. 35 and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXI (GTON at 6; A. M. and half past 2 P. M.

# DENTAL SURGERY.

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Has operations on the Feeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Sur ery and Medicane; this heral, the only safe guide to uniform success, from this her is no bled to operate with her less point of the patient, work of danger. All work warrantee, the ndly received.

| The Office, in front Bount of his residence on St. |
| Tail Street, opposits the Telegraph Office.
| Franktorf, Nov. 14, 1849-823-by.

OLD ESTABLISHED Wholesale Confectionery, Fruit, TOY, AND VARIETY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 50. Pearl Street, whove Main,

rule all klous et CANDIES and CONFECTIONE-RIES, of every cescindion, which for quality and beauty, cannot be surpassed. Country Mercoan as will find this establishment as not dimany arricles that they are in wint of. He as now receiving his Fall Stock, which mousts in part, el— 25 cases I hidren's loys and Fancy Articles; 700 helt boxes Sardines; 200 whole do do: 3 cases Li morice; 400 boxes Camese Crackers; 16 cases for neway Prinnes, 23 bbrs Almon Is, soft shelled; 25 nots do. of CANDIES and CONFECTIONE.

23 blos Almon 18, soft shell 25 blos Englis, Welmus; 10 do Creem Auts; 10 do Creem Auts; 10 do Pecan Nuts; 50 do Pecan Nuts; 5 cases Pickled Gysters; 8 cases Zandec Unitanis; 4 half blos de de; 50 guss Matches, in wood

an griss aratters; in wooden loxe gib on do, to peper de lito do Playine Leros, resorted; 100 loxes Trakis Fig P ste; 100,000 Crears, assorted kinds, at loxes Varietated Soap; 111 do Castible do; 40 grees lie ckine; 50 dezen lie ckine;

40 gross In a king;
50 dozen Boars' Orl, funcy hottles;
100 do Colome Water, diferent styles,
20 do Dy Marrow, do do;
30 do Rase Int
40 do do;
40 boxes ret and white Bock Camby;
10 do Jac Paste;
25 bids Cranburnes;

ALFRED BORID. Louisville, Novemacra, 1819.—804 2182 [ch. Cour.]

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best a ticle, in store and for sale by SAM, HARRIS.

### Mutual Life Insurance.

JOHN R. CAMBEN, President. KENNETH MACKENZIE, Fice President DIREI TORS.

James Clemens, Jr.,
Wyllis King,
John Howe,
Biou'd, F. Barrett, M. D., Gilbs V. Borg,
Boern Hach,
McKenzie,
William A. Conn,
William Made,
A. W. Frman,
A. W. Frman,
Carvin Morgas, B MCKENZIE,
HLEEM A. CONN,
W. FAGAN, CALVIN MORGAN, JR. H. PRITI HARTT, Secretary,

R. F. BARRET, M. H. . Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, SWIERT'S ROW, HAVING been appointed Age at for Frankfort and vicinity, world respectfully present the claims of this Institution to those persons who are desirons of effecting instance upon their own lives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs is a safficient guaranty or the faithful performance of all its contracts—many of the gentlemes being well known in this place and other parts of Kentineky. Kentucky.
Pamphlets setting forth the principle upon which the Institution is managed, will be them shed in those per sons who are desirous of effecting insurance.

INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!! The Phanix Life Insurance Company take risks on the lives of Slaves, at a very underste picuium—no matter how couplaged. If your slaves are not insured, call on W. M. TODIL, Agent, September 4, 1849-882-11

### NEW GOODS!!!

R. KNOTT. ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY., H AS THIS HAY commenced receiving his large and

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without lear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers thou he can. His entire stock or new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, from the latest importations.

His stock comprises the largest and most desirable like Woodsman; the Last like woodsman is the woodsman wo

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, but son andrew Monner. They will practice in the several cours held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining couniles. Strict attention to any business contided to their care, April 1. 1844-599-11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

quote various light sales on orders at 15 (£ 15° 20 ] 4. Th. E. G. Remannos has removed his offor bagging, and 714 @ 715e for rope. Also, fice from the corner of Main and Ann streets to sales of 195 pieces and 27 denits in lots at 15 (+154g) the front room of his residence on St. Clair for the former and 714 (c. 515, for the latter, and a street, opposite the Telegraph Office. We would sale of 50 coils of rope at 7c; and a sale of infe- advise any one who desires to have dental operarior bagging at 111 ac. The receipts this week tions to give him a call, he is a perfect master of amount to 1,675 pieces and 1,148 coils. The his profession, and will give satisfaction to all

quite inanimate, and we quote at \$125 (\$435) Frankfor, Ky, meets every Monday night, at plan for fair dew-rotted. We quote a sale of their room in Odd Fellows Hall. 1 Visiting Brothers in goal standing are invited to attend. D. HARBISON, Sacty.

Hall over the City Dring Store, BENJAMIN LUCKETT, See'y.

----7 Priorim Evenment, No. 4, l. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the 14dd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patri-HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1-19,-dfin

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET OF KENTICKY REPORTS con be surn shed on very ressonable terms, for cash, is New, 5, 4849. TOPD'S BOOKSTORE.

Oysters! Oysters!! Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in It E, and as erro as can at any line be had in Roll more, lorsele by the can, let Uesh, by GRAY & GEORGE, Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Line November 1, 1869.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRUSH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON T. P. PIERSON.

H AVING from appointed agent for one of the best Ball to note two er trues, is an installed for mish as second an atticle as con be notained in market, in any quantity He is a so little at the public patronage. He is a so littled up his tec Cream's choose as an divider Room, in as cost style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delictous to valves in all forms, on the shortest notice.

Stankfort, Oct. 16 1849—4tf.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. STREET, FRANKPORT, RY.

THE substriber having closed, for the season, life
Manufactory of 8h over Eaths and Refriger dous, is
prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his be
succeedings Rosans. Howing purchased a large lot of
Javerly and 8to k. is prepared to accommodate all who
may favor him with their putonage, on the most reasomable terms.

Frankfart Sent, 11, 1849.—33 Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.--283

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTIVID REGULARLY TO THE Mediciae, Surgery and Obstetrics, C OFFICE—No. 2. Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFOER, KY. August 24, 15.9-88-4f

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pry fritt ish prices for some 30 or 40 NE GROES, for other ages of 10 to 25 years old, male Nov. 13, 48,9.—7183 No. 74, 5th 8t | Louisville, Ky

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED. Coll which Cash will be given, by November 12, 1849. LOV T & WALSTON.

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS, NOLD, CONDITION BY MR. AND MRS. NOI.D, YUMPI R of Pupils lin ded to thirty-live. No As statent for clar couploved -consequently the whois liber is performed by the Principals, who spend then entire time in embersor (g to promode the happiness, and secone the irraprovement) of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be condortably accommodated as Bear eas in the Institution, whose their entire type is systematically divided into study, recitation, and necreation bats, all of which are spent in company with their Tencers.

The next section of twenty weeks, will commence out

Trenext solin of twenty weeks, will commence of the first Monday in Jonnary, 1850. As but lev

Terms per Session at 20 Weeks. One half papable in advance. Chinica in all the La fish branches, .. ranch, Jusic, inch cong the use of instruments, Boarding, washin, ACC., Sourching, washing, &co., 56, b0

1 3 No evite charge for bottn.

N ) deduction will be made for absence unless caused

No deduction was com-by pretracted dimess. November 10, 644-695-1f H. GOODMAN,

FASRIONABLE TAILOR, PEDM PARIS, FRANCE.

RESPECTED LLV interest the public that be has commended business in the room on St. Clair Street formerly excepted by C. N. Chinston, next door to Total's Bookstone, and that he is propared to execute orders in the needed and most fashiomable state. ratest and most fasinonable style.

also SCGLRS AND RENOVITES OLD CLOTHES in a su, erior style.

1. J'All work done of the shortest notice. Tharges moderate.

Frankfort, November 7, 1849.—In

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Stranger, DIANA, R. H. Perky, Muster, will run as a regular purket between Frankfort and Cincin

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every binday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening 81 3 P. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frink oit every sunday, at 10 L.M. For Frankf it and Oregon every Wolnesday, at

For freight or passence apply on B and, or to June 26, 1849-572-11 LAZ, LINDSEY Agent, Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet SEA RULL will resum ther former days of departure, Leava Munay's Landing every Saturday at a clock. Leaves Oregon same day as day at 9 o'oclock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tt. JNO, WAISON & Co. Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet RLTE WING will re sume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon day at 12 p'clock, Leaves (fregon one day at 10 n'clock, Leaves Gregori one day at I o'clock, Leaves Frankfort every Tues ayand Friday at 9 o'clock For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1448-31-11. ANO. WATSON & Co.

> BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., gol up in a cleap and popular form, are kept on band at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office, linet received an adentional supply of Junes' last Novel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulvier Recollections of Anthony, by Humas; Jenny Lind, by Muss Hendreks, &c. Acc. H. B. FARRAR.

12 galb lasts green and black. 201b to an essuperior undity tricen feat; and t closes superior quarry Green feat; 3 hult choses superior quality Black fea, in load pound papers; in store and for safe by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. 

':50 d iz. Oldhata & Toed's Bill' 120 doz. do. 700; 160 daz. do. 800; ### 4 doz. 5 0 Hope Cetton Varus:
### doz. 601 do. do; in store and for the by
#### B. F. JORNSON sale by January 1, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Antional Larm Pand Life Assurance Soci-

CAPITAL, \$2,540,000—SURPLUS, \$255,00022 THE undersigned, as A cut for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to rive all the necessary information on the subject. This company has a Local Board of I Inectors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a latter partialled the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a latter partialled the city of New York. The partial of the second of the city of the American insurers, and as a running of this open purpose of the control of the city of the American insurers, and as a running of this object of the control of the control of the city of the American insurers, and as a running of this object of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city policy are as le eral as those of any other cust, the

The prompt mam er in witch all losses h ve been ad-The prompt that man et in with accessed to even accessed by the man et al. I will be low rates of promitin, present are a inducements to each as are disposed to the set. Printed statements explainability of the linkings, and he adverte age of the instrument, will be a carshed call

Profession St. Carstret, Frankfurt, Ky.

Thu, b. Theolin, Agent.

Br. J. M. Mills, Me nathramine.

Frank at, Det., 1-42-41 [Vennance, py.]

WANTED, 9.000 FAT HOGS, for which Cosh will be paid LAZ, LIAUSEY. November 7, test.

B: LL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A bree let ai store, LI ALBRODE'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, L best article, in store, an : f i sale by sectorers, 1849.—d SAM, HARRIS. OOL. ALLEN'S CIBA CYGARS—Instag and for s be by [October s.] SAM, HARly's, C 1M MON CIGATIS. -A lance to the default for sale by October's SAM, HARRIS. CDRAWALL'S STAR CANDIES-In store a for side by [October 8.] SAM, HARRIS MAYSVILLE COTTON - A large lot of the best, in stage and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TORACCO.—The First article, different kinds, in sture and it is leby Ortoler 8, 1839.—SAM. HARRIS. BACON AND LARD -The best Boom and Lar in stone and for sale by SAM, HARRIS, October 8, 1849.

Newest and Cheapest ASH CLOTHING STORE.



those who wish to get any our in the test years of the beat acall, examine my coods, and judged ryonsolves. Gendemen: if you wish to get a rood atticle, good be, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into any store, and I shall en leave to satisfy you're every respect.

Frankfort, Ky. October .0, 1849.-11

Buckwheat Flour. PAGS superior Buckwheat Flour, just received per Steemhoat Birms, and Ur sale by Nov. 5, 1-49. TODD & CRIFFENDEN. Liverpool Salt.

20 BAGS Liverpool Salt, just become I and for side to Nov. 5, 1849. TOTAL & FRITTENDEN. Cheese.

20 BONES superior Western Reserve Cheese, instruccived and for sule by Nov. 5, 1849. TODIT & CRITTENIEN. A Rare Chance for Eargains! WITH the view of prepring to receive my secon large inportation of FALL (100D), (who Mr. Clark Knott is now guideas). In the Eastern cross, I have determined to self-off nor pursual Stock, of which is new, have been pure used to short greatly reduce prices. Any circin wait of Rooms my line, will do well be give now a call before aiving line, will do well be give now a call before aiving selection.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS. Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

KEEP on hand and roke to order every garment warm y fonttenen. Their stock of a EADA MADE CLOTHING is very break and they

Some assistant of the best CLOTH'S, CASSIMERES and VPSTINGS.
That can be precured in the East, for their estimates. They were to sell as them as the cheapest for CASIL, and LASH ONLY. They have an the wear feast the kins.

77 7 We wish to take an Apprentice to be in the Thioring business. None need apply but these trateon ome well recommended.

Nov. 2, 1849-8841 LAZ. LINDSEY, S now receiving (50)0 Birrels NEW YORK SALT, the flust atticle for Packing Lacon ever in ne West.
Also, 80 Burrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED, sarranted atticle.
Detober 20, 1849.

Piano Forto Warerooms, N. W. Cerner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD.

TASE the liberty of infor ang their I J A J Jare constantly support with PIANG FORTES, from the nurivalled Manufacturers, NI NS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will impose them to purchase is at the New York net al prices, viring an inflanted guaranty, with bill of sale of each strument. Jare constru P. &. F. baying sold upwards of 250 of these inst-

ion, and instruments selected with care.

A. B. the Pranos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all
the Eastern Publishers. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs.

DODD & CO., 144. Main Street, Cheinnati, W. 3.5. Juni Street, Cheinuall, W. 3.5. open to their restait trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES? Fi RS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly excly style of Mull that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very itch and reautiful Victoriaes after and round Boas; Polomaise; Wristless; Robing Berse Collars; Neck Ties; Swan Trombings, etc., all conveniently orranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at learner. The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fir, are requested to keep our stock in raind.

who are in want of well under articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in indu.

W.M. HODDI & CO.,

F. W. Will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Det. 20, 1849.—d\*

-alena - September STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT. Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, S now open for the Season. None but the best Li-quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters. Are kept constantly on hand, and served me in the hest style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties togenilemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Negroes Wanted. WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a LIFE or WOMAN, who understands washing and milking.

A. W. BUILEY. November 2, 18,9.

Geniting Apples. JUST received his barriers Appeas, very fine, and for sale by the barret, busnet, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October \$1, 1-49. Dried Peaches.

10 BELS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale at PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849 OLID WHISKEY -27 bbbs. Som years old Whiskey a superior article, for sale by October 50, toda. GRAY & GEORGE.

To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to put up P rk at Frankfort in the hest un oner and at the che pest rule.
Oct. 31, 184 - Im.
H. GILTNER & Co. Oct. 31, 154. - Im The Lexitation Atlas will pulled to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

ANDREW MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI. REFER TO-II n. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky.
E. II. TA CLOP., ESG.
R. PINDEL , ESG., Levington, Ky.
P. S. II Su., ESG., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Orio, Oct. 3, -1 i. 8

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Missiary Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M. P. s. est and Superintendent, Professor of Cryst and Millary Engineering, Plat's ophy and Astron.

HON. THOMAS B. MONKOE, Professor of Organic, Constitution, London, Professor of Organic, Constitution Land Into t. J. on the w.

B. LERROW, A. M. Pr. cessor of Political Economy,
Commerce and Commerce and W.
MAJOR T. LINESLIV, A. o. Pr. feesor of Ancient

MAJOR T. LIMISTALY, A. o., Pr. fessor of Ancient Lan, e.g., In.; [1] Ancient History, CAPT, R.G. BARKWELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Lan, n.e., and fel. & Letties, CAPT, W. J. MAGLIL, Professor of Sathematics, IAPT, SAML, P. BA 1 OM, Post Acjutant, J. T. DH KINSON, M. D., Subreen, Locardon,—The site of the Latitue Franklin Springs, six halls from Florekett, in additional espects of sixele, apait from all unwholds to the following whether moral or physical.

Admission.—Applicant of radmission, on presenting a certainest of good from the assigned to classes as their advances, entirely to be assigned to classes as their advances, entirely to the following of the florent country of the control of the contr

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS B. MONROE, Professor. HON, TSIOS B. MOMEOE, Professor.

The Department is a mize, for the present, with the view of including only to so tranches of Law which bed manight use to be required. As only course of every other can take the transfer of the essay to enable the subject to use estand bis own everyment, with the owers and others of the crize of the crize of the seaton in the other cannot be the work of the seaton in the first of the wife and to take himself the seaton in the first law ends of the angle of the angle of the angle of the seaton for the seaton for the seaton for the seaton for the control of the seaton for the seaton

TELMS. Payable half yearly, in advance Institute charce for floord, Tauton, Ligats and Wasting, performance of the results of the performance of th

F. W. CAPERS October 111, 1849...... P. HARKINS, PASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTIVILLY informs in the said the public in energia, the character in the shop former-information in the shop former-Chartille Govery little, as their Clauses are made up expressly for in sinciskly uncertainty by (c. W. C. x. ne a r. have be unastore, and is prepared to exercise orders in the nectest and incontaintendence.

They also keep on hand, a handsome associated with the prepared previous figures. They also keep on hand, a handsome associated with the prepared previous figures. The nectest and the prepared previous figures and the nectest and incontainty with the prepared previous figures.

They also keep on hand, a handsome figures are the nectest and the nec

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Cair Street, Frankfart, Kentucky IS now receiving a retail less linear of MILLI-INFRY 609418, ct. less linear of MILLI-norst line French and a less from tol Rib-oust line French and come I services, Veils, &c., cc. Ronnets of a cesser to single to order in the

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

CORK LEGS.

FLEAGER still continues to a te his ARP IFICIAL. LIMES, on ar in proved principle leastful from the his ARP IFICIAL. Limes, or ar in proved principle leastful from the tension of the continues to the his at a continue to the his at a continue to the his at the period in the country. Residence at the BOWLES ROUNE, Louisville, Ky. Commonications, post pind, penetually alleaded to. Ruseries E-dir. (for s. Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky. I am also prepared to manufacture HAMPS in a superior style.

renior style.

Terros made known on applicating, or by letter.

J. ! LEAGER.
Louisville, Oct der 19, 12.9.—d3t ws89-11t HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 RBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Rille Willer, and for sale by net. 19. 1849. TODO & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

V'E continue as we have dure for ten years past, to manufacture Puste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blackin, and Writing Ink, ofers inducements for Westera Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Lestern article at a higher cost in the addition of neight, insurance, and exchange We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the heat advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Putt-burghan 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile. We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Firth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Ang. 1, 18 9,—d

BEEF AND TONGTES!-Sugar cured Beef and smucked Tongues, very superior, just received and for sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE House and Sign Paluter, Guilder and Glazler, Paper Hanger, &c.

NEWELL'S EUILBINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries,
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing; and
Zeiting and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpertine, Size and
Composition Colors, and every style of Interior decora-

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal terms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—2m

### CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Tuys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Pintes, Etc. A ND Nanufacturer of Louking Glasses, Walnul street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 3th Platt street, New York.

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Keutucky, I am prepared to sell TOBAUCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1000 to 5 000 Packages.

	ריחחח	to o	JUU Fa	ckages,
	ollowing		SOURI.	KENTUCKY
	Lump. do.		Lump. do.	12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist.
12 16	do. do.	19	do.	dic. dic.
Cinci	nnati, Oci	leber 4, 1	849.—d	

D. Y. BARRISON. STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cluchmati, O. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted pure—

GINGER, MUSTARD, Genuine African Cay-The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled Ground COFFEE, Rossted COFFEE, Rossted PEA-NUTS.

Ground RIUE,
African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground CetFFEE packed in papers to order, for
Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
Thotels and Szeson Boats supplied at short notice,
and on reasonable berms.
CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.
Thompson: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper;
Hosea & Frager; Minor, Andrews& Co.
Hormas, —Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A
Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Nable.
Cincinnati, Get. 4, 1849.—d

#### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to orner at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameted Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Riotting and Brawing Papers, Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens, Quills; luk; Water Colous; Perforated Buards; Glubes, Celestial and Terrestia; Ornerys; Tellustians Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chvins; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large-stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

GhORGE COX,

the ORGE COX, October 4, 1849.--d Street, Minchinati, Obio.

### Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Natinfacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET TRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

A speedid and large variety of House Furnishing

description.

X. B.—The location is one of the very test in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and ones! apleaded in the whate country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Cetober 5, 1849.—d

#### C. A. WITHIRS. J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEP constantly on hard a large assortment of Missouri, Kennurky and Virginia TOBACCO.

Apples. 25 BBUS, in store and for sale by October 12, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES:-5 harrels Apples just received and tot sale by [Oct. 19., GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

1 HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy, pure and old; 2 Ball Pipes "Drard" Pale Brandy very fine and old; I half pape Otard Cognac Brandy;

I half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;

i cask old Jameica Run;
i cask specino old Helland Gin;
i cask "Harris & Saus" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
i cask "Harris & Saus" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
i cask "Harris & Saus" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
i cask "Harris & Saus" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
i cask in the Teogrific Wine;
i cask in the Teogrific Wine;
i cask in the Teogrific Wine;
i

October 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

### Fine Cordials, &c.!

Case Curaco;

2 case French Cordials, assurted;

1 case 'Sursec' Extrait D'Abointbe;

1 case Punch Essence;

2 cases Museat defrontignau;

1 case Hocheimer Wine;

4 cases Unitawha Wine;

5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" (Taret.
For sale by

PAPER WAREHOUSE

WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, S.039 Remuss of Pnper, and have several lots amounting to 1,809 Reams to arrive within 30 days, compaising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock bas been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present suntmer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhan Deal ers.

ers.
We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in BUTLER & BROTHER, Wholesale Paper Dealers, this market.

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5, Pifth St., near Main St., Cluciunati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large as-STOVES, GRATES, &c.

Comprising the "Euryku," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Gooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Healing Stoves in great variety, at Link PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.

Cliclanati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

#### Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE.]

PRANK FORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDIS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is methine like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the grests of the HOUSE, and particular altertion to the travelling community.

N. SHIELDS.

100 smooth covered Demijohns, assorted from a gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### S. WEILER & CO., No. 3. BROWN'S BUILDING.

St. Cialr Street, Frankfort, Ky.

St. Clair Street, Franklort, Ky.

HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of
finen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under
Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we
ask especial attention.
They are also in receipt of the largest stock of READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
eer brought to this Market! The Ulothes were made
hy experienced and skillful workmen, under the direction of one of the hirn, expressly for this trade; in point
of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEATEX. Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ANG, we have Boots, Slares, Craps, Huts, University Breaks, Traveling Translands, Carper Bags, &cc., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble tous to show our goods so that gen themen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

### Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, t gether with five lit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least in the year, according to law FATULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

of any other College.

Obline T. F. Johnson, General Superintendent;
[Educated at West Point.] [Educated at West Point.]
Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Fivid and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics

Lieut, Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.] Major RICHARD FRINKEN, Professor of Natural History and Cherostry. [A pupil of Br. Cre, of Glassow.] Mr. ALEX, SUINIE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebiz.]
Rev. H. V. H. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton tofleze, N. J.]
JAN, G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS, H. UAVIENS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages. [Educated in the City of Paris Cost. C. E. MCTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York.]

ted in New York.] Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy

#### discipling, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent locaion, the famous Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, 24 nulestrem the latter place, and 40 from the former; emplotically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The brildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere. pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary lustitution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented furing the last live years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, inomediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises. ctcises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that idace

On the 7th day of January, 1850. The Academic year extends from the first Monday of The Academic year extends from the first Monday of Sequember to the third Friday of June—horty weeks. I'wo leaded and seventy live Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this institution since it was accanized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either pulitical or relicious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly embred. Every Student is required to select a Cullege Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and mo deld must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

consert of such Guardian.

CIVII, ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and mactically taught in the WENTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Probesor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest homose of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quickly.

The Superintendent lakes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$7.5 per mouth for competent Assistant Engineers, time of his former pupils byceives at this time \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Railioad under construction in Kentucky, whist others did the same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2.900, \$1.500 or \$1.200 a year as Assistant Angineers.

isnt Angineers.
Young near who have an aplitude for the Mathemati-tal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for energing in an homorable, a learthy, and a incrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

TEBMS - The entire charge for Tution, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Foot, Lights, Blacking, Servants' at-tradance, Music, use of Arias, ac. &c., will be \$16th ac-year. Payments will be required in advance, at that ate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term from the first Monday of January—for example—to the hird Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96. Georgenwu, Ky., Octuber 31, 1849—26

### Notice.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of JAMES T. Il'IGE, one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREEMUP & U.O., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without destruction. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are july authorized to close the business in limitation. sent them for payment. The surviving sent them for payment. The surviving sent them for payment. W. H. GREENTP, W. H. GREENTP, NELSON ALLEY, U. B. FABRAK,

H. B. FARRAR, Ex'rs.
H. L. JUDGE, Ex'rs.
Of James T. Judge, dec'd nes T. Judge, dec'd.

Fraukfort, October 31, 1949 .- 26-1md

# H. P. NEWELL'S

Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Malberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



### NEWELL'S REPOSITORY,

AT FRANKFORT, KY., First door below the Weiniger House, on Ann Street

ONE splendid CLARRENCE COACH; One ROCKAWAY COACH; Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS; Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS; BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH.

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies-good bargains

### HARDWARE. 4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels;

Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butts and Hinges; Sciews and assorted Nails; 20 hoxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles.

### GROCERIES.

40 barrels Old Wheat FLOUR;
20 sacks old RIO COFFEE;
3 bogsheads prime New Orleans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;
Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candles; Soap;
10 Barrels Eagle Hydranlic Cement;
2 new pattern COAL SIOVES;
Water-Proof BOOTS;
6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—alt
low for Casb.
October 23, 1849.

Newell's Buildings.

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors above the Commonwealth office St. Clair Frankfort, Aug. 21, 1849-880-1f



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

#### AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far mers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will It as flow as any house in the west. Country merchants ill please give us a call at No. 5.1, Third street, near ann next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Octuber 2, 1859.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law. Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four professors.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.
III The Invisitation of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.
IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.
Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Righls 1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Righls and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Slops.

1. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations. Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY.

W. M. D. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

T. W. M. D. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

W. M. D. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY.

W. M. D. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

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T. P. SMITH,

al Law.

111. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

The Lectures by Professor Randell. Bust will treat

I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remeibes. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Azent; of Edils of Eachange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carners. Contracts of Affreight ment by Planter Party, and is Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Lieus, and Stoppage in Pracision.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Ctiminal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence

Professor Thomas B. Monrog will deliver Lectures and instructive sheed moving will deliver Lectures.

Professor Thomas B. Mosnoz will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now bound in the United States in the

II. Counstitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and of the several States.

III. Equity Jurispredence, as it was and has remained in Earland and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Casesin Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two limits, and consisting of a lecture, resistation, or an examination, or two or all of libent combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Mood Court will be open all the lime, and will be held regard to exercise will be two lessons, for the lostinction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every day by one or other of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his admission into the same of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the Inited States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlement only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his admission into the same of five dollars to the lead of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his admission into the same of five dollars to the lead of the professor the sum of five dollars to the lead of the professor the sum blied for his reward.

The leegee of liachelin of Laws will be conferted on the single and admission of the states of the professor the sum liked for his reward.

The leegee of liachelin of Laws will be conferted on the single and before his selection of the state of the professor the sum liked for his reward.

The leege of liachelin of Laws will be conferted on the single line of liack professor the sum liked for his reward.

The l

rs. The degree of Bachelur of Laws will be conferred on The degree of Bachelin of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read tull twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable voonsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

11. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1839.

Sept. 25, 1849-885-3t.



FARM FOR SALE.

6 BBLS, Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diana, and for sale by TOHD & CRITTENDEN. October 19, 1849.

To Millers and Mill Owners. T. I. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at by either water or steam, on the nost improved plans, All work waterated to give entire satisfaction. Char

oderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

DOVON & GRAHAM, FIRINGEN.

BOVON & GRAHAM, FIRINGEN.

ADDISON MARSHALL, Steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. Grence, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m\*

#### 4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes. B. F. BAKER & CO. 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASIL Call and see. S. & H.

That they are now in receipt of their FALL, and heing largely emacred in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to then here or to 33 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention. Sept 1, 1849-88.-91 81—(ch. Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varylng in size from 50 by lift feet, to 100 by 111 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House, Sale, situal to the plat transport of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is evellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and whelke for the plat may be considered to the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, weisiger House and Mansion Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is evellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and whelke for the plat may be considered to the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight House, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicit for the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicit for the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicit for the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicit for the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicitly for the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office. Yeoman office, Weight Haward SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is explicitly for the plat may be seen at the commonwealth office. Yeoman office, we seen at the Commonwealth office is the plat may be seen at the commonwealth of the plat may be seen at the commonwealth of the plat may be seen at the commonwealth of the plat may be seen at the commonwealth of the plat may be seen the plat may be seen the plat may be seen the pl

tion, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office. the 2nd Auditor's office.

P.S. 1 will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie by Jno. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike from the above, and owned by myself and James Har-

lan. Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf, JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoinin Harrodsburg, Sept. 1848.—885-19

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
July t. 1847-745-11.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cubinel, Chair and Sola Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FERNI-TURE, ut us LOW PRICES, and WARANTED us well made as nt any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country. Lincipant, June 12, 1849—870-11.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

House, Corner of Mannana St. Cook.

Johnson Buckner,

R ETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very lineral patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law. Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace. I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most annroyed.

### Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business at the same place.

The business if the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the Histrict Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. Federal and State Governments.

Institutional and statutary organic law, especial by of the government of the United States, and of the several States.

Till Ethird session of this Institution, will open on the law Monday in August, and close with the end of the several States.

THE Third Session of the amonths will commence on the First Manday in October, 1849, with increased facilities for the accommodation and instruction of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any cause, since the establishment of the Institution. Nor did a single case of cholera occur in the lamily during the prevalence of the epidenic, though it consisted of not less than lifty persons. The course of instruction New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the cilicans of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Grown and a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Grand for Country Produce.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856—dd-wiff

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or other wise, are carnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Commonwealth office.

I. B. FARRAR, II. L. IFIGE.

Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Sept. 25, 1849—885-21. Seid, 11, 1849.

that his talents, his energy and his means can afford.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, along two miles from tucky river, along two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUNDER AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a horgain. Purchase is are invited to cold and examine for themselves.

TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the halance in one, two and three years, negotiable paper.
Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1848—830-11. THO S. PAGE.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

6 HBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per lians, and to be added to the session. A punctoal attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their aged for the next session, those who wish to send their laughters or wards, had better secure places for them mencement of the session.

Addirss, Lexington, Ky.
J. J. BULLOCK, Principal,
September 11, 1849-88"-2m

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase I, IIMHER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give latr warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to nurchase LLUMBER.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, fur CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 2., 1849.—839-17

LL excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and to mistake, call at GRAY & CEORGE'S.

Octobr 12, 1849. POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.

DOZ. assarted sizes Wustenholm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives;
20 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogers & Wostenholm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Preserves and Brandy Fruits. 1 CASE preserved Peaches; 1 case preserved Quinces; 1 case preserved Pears; I case preserved Pears;
I case preserved Citron:
I case assorted Pluns, E. Walnuts, Limes, &c.:
I case preserved Paulon Ginzer:
4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;
I case Brandy Prunes,
I case Brandy Peaches;

2 cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes, &c. or sole by GRAY & GEORGE. Detober 12, 1819

Po the Farmers and Druters of Kentucky,

ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the toundation of our business in the State of Ken

the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratified and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scalings Scalings Continued. as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scaldang Staughter House, and enlarging our Singeong Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 160 to 1/600 Hogs daily. We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have neen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair, Dur Commission Purk Pucking Business will be continued as usual; and our Irover friends with at all those find a growth as and a size of the state of the

but the continued as usual; and our brover friends will at all times tind us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our ability, any business extend-

et to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and hy malicious reports. Act. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Brovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

be our aim to render them more and more occasional cossive year.

We would call the attertion of those Farmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

All.W.ARI & Olltershaw.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18 2-87.-6m

Of the sea and lakes, on the most lavo abretienes.

The logb reputation of this Company for the prompt and sates, actory manner in, which all losses are acjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

II. WINGATE, Agent.

### Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pattonage extended to him for the last few months, and pomises, if strict attention to business and good ar-

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Seyars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Mome Units to," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and fer sale by Sept. 11.

TDDD & CRITTENDEN.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c. HAMF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" and "Se

1 ac;"
2 hali pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelbigh Irin," prince article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Wliskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Bon;
10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11, TOHU& CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 10 Z. "Cold Sherry," very occlicate and light;
10 to doz. South stde Maceira, pure and maty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Port;
30 baskets 'Hampaigne, assorted brands—Binningct's Mum." Brighom's Grape Leaf, ""Cordon Blue."
These Wines are if the very best quality—seperior to
any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11. BOTTLED WINES.

50 FLOTR: -MISSOTRI FLOUR.
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flourins stone and for sale by TOUR & CRITTENDEN.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! R stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will iddow. We have Plane from, single and double; O and Fatholits, 18 Crosses of Plane Irons, single and double; A gurs, short shink and concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tones; Shovels and Tones; Shovels and Tones; Shovels and Porcelain Kettles, Mattocks; Pleavers; Pitch Forks, Manner Forks; Trace and Dog Uhrius; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kettles, Steek and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waffel Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Re Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Romas and Mortgages, Wotes received for 46 per cent, of premium on Life Policies. fle Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs, Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Augur Handles, Rip, Paunel and Wood Saws, &c.

TORD & CEITTENDEN. BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs, strictly prime Fork House Shoulders; store and for sale by TUDH & TRIFTENHEN. 10 BBLS, Plantation Molasses, in best cooperage; 5 do. Sugar House do. do. do: 3 do. N. Vork Golden Symp; in slote and fo sale by [Sept. II.] TODIL & CRITTENDEX.

CANDLES, STAR AND MOI LD.-50 boxes Star Candles, 10 lb. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes, in store, TOHII & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!! W E shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's since mg operati us, and would there fore thus coly invite the Farmers residing within a range of 16 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw inno ediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Purkers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. Jone 10, 1549-571-511. | ch M. & (t.)

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet llavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun reed, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership hertofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolved. of this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMIEL, will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the hosiness under his own name.

HENRY SAMUEL,

RICHARD BERRY.

Frankfurt, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-31

J. F. & B. F. Meek. MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING DEELS CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank fort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—8651f

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of H GROCERIES. 1.101 ORS. &c., consisting of GROUERTES, 1.101 ORS, &c., consisting Libbs, old Bourhon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand; 6 balf pipes Cognac Brandy; 10 bbls, Cognac Brandy; 2 pipes pure Holland Gin; 2 pipes superior Port Wine; 2 pipes superior Maderia Wine; 30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;

20 hoves Rosin Scap; 5 boves varlegated Scap; buxes Castile Soap; half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea hox Black Tea; boyes Starch 20,000 half Spanish Cigars; 12 daz, half hoxes Sardines

5 hbls, double refined Louf Bugar; 20 hbls. New Orleans Sugar; 3 nois, doing refined Loaf Fugar;
20 hils. New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superfor Rio Coffee;
10 hoxes James River Tobacco;
5 boxes Cavendish do:
10 hass old Government Java Coffee;
100 bhls. Salt;
100 boxes Rurraws' Mustard;
40 kees No. 1, Lard.
150—A large resortment of STOVES.

Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other P. S. We will trade for Pountry Produce on liberal terms.

Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1840.—8e4tf LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME. BBLS, J. Hulme's Louisville Hydraulic Lime; In

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

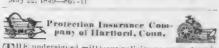
W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. agalass loss or damage by line, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If "The lives of Staves are also insured by this Company.

If I. FOLD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crictuden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849-867-11



The undersigned will issue policies on every description in Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargues of Steam Roais, against the perils of the river, and on the cargues of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, outhe most (avorable terms.

AN ACT to mneud the Charter of the Nantilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

In the last lew months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good are strict attention to business and good are before the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to funish just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to funish part to consider the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to funish just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to funish part to the third the delicacies required on party occasions. His IVE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attenton required with be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor tim with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, and there of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

ROWLAND'S MILL, & CIROSS CLT SAWS.

1-4 BOYL. Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and tor sale by Sept. II. TOID & PBITTENUEN.

NAILS: NAILS:

NAILS: NAILS:

TOID & PBITTENUEN.

NAILS: NAILS:

TOID & CRITTENUEN.

TOBLE CUTLERY.

10 Setz best quality Ivory bandled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in stone and for sale by [Sept. II.] TOID & CRITTENUEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

10 Setz best quality Ivory bandled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in stone and for sale by [Sept. II.] TOID & CRITTENUEN.

11 At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a prem um of massing the content of the company, and discarged by parwent of losses, to the amount of one hundred dollars, abell also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional nundred dollars, seed in the company, and case and every person holding a certificate or certificate in the form the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two landed dollars, and for such as a smay be declared by the frustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled there for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Composit.

See. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amencing the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the feodpany in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any actor contract of the Company makes the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be acjudged valud between all patties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended and inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

DISBURSEMENTS. DISPURSEME.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to
Physicians and Trustees, 1 let k
line, &c...
Amount paid for re-insurances,
Advertising, Office tent, Print
ing, Stationery, Furnitue, Interest on guarantee capital,
&c., &c.
Amount paid to Agents, for
1 oninissions, State Taxes,
Medical Evaninations, ExChange, &c.,

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77,256 19

Notes and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on Life Policins.
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterity payments on first year's pirmiums.
Amount of Primiums charged against subsecularishines due May 4 1881. scribers'notes due May 4, 1849, \$155,937 69

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . . . \$31.5,009 34 Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year,

Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, Se18,207 83 112,710 11 Balance of prendums above disbursements, § 165.907 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a DW idend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium of pedicies that have one for the remounts, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be created on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the chaiter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Sir per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable to cash, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINT FREEDER S. BENEDICT, Vice President. The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Div

PLINY FREEMAN, Artnury.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50-a note for 40 per cent with inferest at 6 per cent,—without guaranty, noty he received in part payment, or it may he paid in cash, in which case it is expected, dould the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the frivideods to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy he issued for a limited period or for the whele term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this state. For further information, the public are referred to the pumph'ets, and furms of proposal, which may be obtained at the affice of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned lowing been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prenared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

The Lusses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
11. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Eraminer. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. B. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Juhnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-872-11 For Sale. A SPRIGHTLY neern girl, about 9 or 10 years old.

Enquire at this office.

August 14, 1849-879-17

ORN KNIVES.

1 DOZ. Corn Knives, of Scuthe material, on hand and TOJID & CRITTENDEN.

Sent 41. 15 store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENNEN. Sept. 41.

LIFE INSURANCE.

payable, impairing the capit I or accum

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,221 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amounted to the control of the con

Lusses by Death, less discou

Whole number of Policies issued

Thera	tes of Insur	nne	e nu One Hund	rea tra	22791
Age.	One Year.		Seven Years.	For	Life
15	17		255	1	36
20	91		9.5	1	1 4
25	1 00		1 12	0	0.4
30	1 31		1 36	9	36
35	1 35		1.53	2	9.1
411	1 159		1 83	3	211
45	1 91		1.96	3	73
511	1 96		2 09	4	611
55	9 39		3 91	5	74
12.44	0.07		4.00		00